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annotated, and contains a working bibliography. The writer is especially interested in the relation of Thomas Aquinas to Aristotle.

Les obsessions et les impulsions, par A. PITRES and E. RÉGIS. Paris, O. Doin, 1902. pp. 434.

This little work follows the regular programme of definition, description and classification, records of cases, diagnosis and treatment, and legal aspects of the disorders treated. Obsession is "un syndrome morbide caractérisé par l'apparition involontaire et anxieuse dans la conscience de sentiments et de pensées parasites qui tendent à s'imposer au *moi*, évoluent à côté de lui malgré ses efforts pour les repousser et créent ainsi une variété de dissociation psychique dont le dernier terme est le dédoublement conscient de la personnalité." "L'impulsion morbide est, dans le domaine de l'activité volontaire, la tendance impérieuse et souvent même irrésistible au retour vers le pur réflexe." The authors cover a wide range of fact, and write with sanity and reserve.

La mimique, par E. CUVER. Paris, O. Doin, 1902. pp. 366.

A careful study of expressive movements, illustrated by many original drawings. The author analyzes the expressive movements of face, head, trunk, arms and legs, and gives a 'dictionary' of emotions and their expression. Curiously enough, no mention is made in his bibliography of the works of James and Wundt.

History of Philosophy, by WILLIAM TURNER. Ginn and Co., Boston, 1903. pp. 674.

The best part of this book is entitled "The Philosophy of the Christian Era." Patristic thought is hastened over and scholasticism is treated more fully. A brief account of perhaps a score of the great scholastics, which occupies two hundred pages and much of which has evidently been worked up from original sources, makes it a handbook of much practical value. No Catholic has yet given us such a compendious and valuable classbook on this field, and it is sure to make it all the more worthy.

Outlines of Psychology, by JOSIAH ROYCE. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1903. pp. 392.

This handbook is a striking illustration of its author's versatility. Despite his versatility the author has by no means escaped his philosophical bias. This is seen in the treatment of a number of the topics, more so perhaps in his style, and most of all in the topics he has omitted. Further notice will probably follow.

Contemporary Psychology, by GUIDO VILLA. Swan Sonnenschein and Co., London. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1903. pp. 392. Price, \$2.75.

Psychologies nowadays are written from many standpoints and all conceivable inclusions and exclusions. The scope of this work can be seen by the titles of its chapters: history and development of psychology, object and scope, body and mind, methods, psychical functions, composition and development of mental life, consciousness, the law of psychology.

L'Imagination, par L. DUGAS. Octave Doin, Paris, 1903. pp. 340.

This fruitful topic is first discussed in the sphere of sense, will, memory and sentiment; in the second part, creative imagination is treated as spontaneous, reflex, practical, scientific and esthetic. It is especially interesting, giving accounts of theories of the imagination and of images.

The Evolution of Man and His Mind, by S. V. CLEVENGER. Evolution Pub. Co., Chicago, 1903. pp. 615.

The topics treated are as follows: the Aryans, Semites, middle ages, evolution, heredity and degeneracy, superstition, evolution of language and writing, hunger and health, development of mind, evolution of brain, sense and feeling, instincts and emotions, mental diseases, character, sociology, etc. Both the thought and the style of this work are loose. Its range is immense and suggests that the author is writing himself out. Probably he would by no means claim that it makes much original contribution, but it is by no means without interest and value.

Variation in Animals and Plants, by H. M. VERNON. K. Paul Trench, Trübner and Co., London, 1903. pp. 415.

This work discusses measurements of variation, dimorphism, discontinuous and correlated variation, its cause, loss, effects of temperature, light, moisture, salt, food, life conditions generally, and in the third part takes up its relation to evolution. The book is perhaps rather too prominently occupied with the writer's own investigations, but they are interesting and not without value.

Imitation or the Mimetic Force in Nature and Human Nature, by RICHARD STEEL. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent and Co., London, 1900. pp. 197.

The chapters treat of imitation in economics, psychology, ethics, religion, politics, law, custom, fashion, language, poetry, habit, heredity, in the inorganic world, molecular activity, and in reasoning. It treats the subject in a large, general way, without indication of much technical knowledge. Some of the chapters were read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool.

Control of Heredity, by CASPER REDFIELD. Monarch Book Co., Chicago, 1903. pp. 343.

This is a very unique work and seems to mark a wholesome transition from the old standpoint of phrenology. The writer discusses inheritance, variation, selection, races of men, eminent families and men, reproduction, longevity, etc. His chief effort seems to be on the basis of a large number of individual cases to maintain the thesis that great men are most likely to be born from post-mature parents.

Essai de Classification Naturelle des Caractères, par CHR. RIBÉRY. F. Alcan, Paris, 1902. pp. 199.

Undaunted by the very limited success of previous efforts in this direction, this author presents a new attempt to classify character, discussing first the difficulties of the problem, the relations between intelligence and character, sensibility and will, emotion and passion. He then classifies temperaments as sensitive-active, amorphous, and tempers, with a final chapter on the education of character.

The Human Race. A sketch of classifications. A chapter in anthropology, by DUREN J. H. WARD. Privately printed. pp. 26.

This little pamphlet is interesting and touches briefly upon many topics. It is the smallest, most condensed, and most systematic epitome of its general topic, perhaps, that now exists.

United States Census Office. Manual of International Classification of Causes of Death. Adopted by the United States Census Office for the Compilation of Mortality Statistics, for Use Beginning with the Year 1900. Prepared under the Supervision of W. A. King. Govt. Print, Washington, 1902. pp. 177.

This elaborate classification of the causes of death is prefaced by an

interesting discussion of the methods of securing uniformity and of the errors in reporting and classifying the causes of death. This certainly suggests a new topic for medical education.

Native Institutions of the Ogowe Tribes of West Central Africa, by R. L. GARNER. Reprinted from the Journal of the African Society, 1902.

This reprint is from the proceedings of a society founded to rescue the memory of vanished races and to work against the extinction of those that yet remain. It is a very interesting and sympathetic study of fetishism and magic.

Les Obsessions et la Psychasthénie, par F. RAYMOND et PIERRE JANET. F. Alcan, Paris, 1903. pp. 543.

This is the second number of the fourth series of publications of the fruitful clinic at La Salpêtrière. It is devoted to neurasthenia, aboulia, defective sentiments, general agitations, algias and phobias, delirium of touch, tics, doubt and folly, obsessions, impulsions, and their treatment, with twenty-two cuts. It is composed on the same plan as a former work of these authors in 1898 entitled *Nevroses et les Idées Fixes*. With the preceding volume, it is believed that data are now supplied for methods of presenting the evolution of the types of these maladies. Janet, in particular, has devoted himself to descriptive psychology in this field, and the two works together make a connected and a more or less complete whole.

Recherches Cliniques et Thérapeutiques sur l'Épilepsie, l'Hystérie et l'Idiotie, par BOURNEVILLE. F. Alcan, Paris, 1902. pp. 236.

The first part of this work is devoted to the history of this service during the year 1901; the second, to medico-pedagogical instruction; and the third, to clinical therapeutics and pathological anatomy.

Le Mensonge, par G. L. DUPRAT. F. Alcan, Paris, 1903. pp. 188.

Lies are first described and classified. Another chapter treats their abnormality. The third is devoted to the lies of childhood. Then follow lies in collective life, in comparative psycho-sociology, their psycho-physiology, lies from the moral and educational point of view respectively.

L'Image Mentale (Évolution et Dissolution), par J. PHILIPPE. F. Alcan, Paris, 1903. pp. 151.

In the first chapter, the mental image is analyzed; the second is devoted to fusion of images; and the third to evolution of the mental image. The work has an experimental basis and is a real contribution to the subject.

Le Dieu de Platon d'après l'Ordre Chronologique des Dialogues, par PIERRE BOVET. H. Kündig, Genève, 1902. pp. 186.

The first part résumés Plato's views on the place of God in his philosophy and in the dialogues which treat of ideas, while the second part is devoted to the God idea of the later dialogues.

Spinoza's Political and Ethical Philosophy, by ROBERT A. DUFF. (James Maclehose and Sons, Glasgow.) The Macmillan Co., New York, 1903. pp. 516. Price, \$3.50.

This book is the first part of a task which has occupied the author for many years and which he hopes to complete, but is a whole by itself. It is solely an elucidation and not a criticism. It seeks to furnish a connected and continuous account of Spinoza's system and to show how his ideas were related to each other. It is a work of great value.